

Ofst they fitted the halter, oft traversed the cart, Oft bid their good-by, but were loath to depart;

but the inexorable hour of departure was finally due. So John Russell of Stroud, by the waters of Devonshire, was kicked out, as were his fathers before him; and Robert Peel of Tamworth, in the land of Leicester, reigned in his stead. It is not to be wondered at that many among the Tories displayed very considerable marks of impatience at the Whigs being allowed so long in office, after it was evident to the meanest capacity that they could have been got rid of by a puff as gentle as that which extinguishes the already flickering of a dying capital. We cannot deny that we ourselves were to have been occasionally found among these fretful people, or that we counselled in various ways and at divers times the immediate ejection of Whig and Whigery, bag and baggage, without farther beat of drum. We now see that these counsels were precipitate, and therefore wrong; Sir Robert Peel showed himself a far wiser man and a deeper calculator in his mode of tactics. He might no doubt, have turned them out at any moment during the last three years, but he preferred to wait until the moment had come at which turning out was final—when the march, or flight, from Downing street should be so complete in its rout that the word was henceforward to be 'vestigia nulla retrorsum.'

## CHINA.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!!

#### TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM CHINA.

By the arrival of the Swedish brig Albion, Capt. Holdt, at New York, letters and papers have been received from Canton (Macao) to the 15th Sept. inclusive.

The accounts, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, are painfully interesting, teeming as they do with the destruction of human life in the progress of a war which cannot but be regarded as cruel and unjust almost without a parallel.

The fact has been several times brought to our notice that a very different feeling prevails among the Chinese out of Canton from that exhibited by the citizens and civic authorities; the latter are governed by the spirit of trade and cupidity, and their national zeal having long since been deadened by profitable intercourse with foreigners, they have been disposed for peace on any terms, however humiliating or adverse to the long settled policy of the empire; but the country people look upon their relentless invaders with horror, and were their martial ability but equal to their good will, the conflicts that have taken place would have presented a much less uniform character of unresisted butchery.

Influenced by this spirit, as we now learn, they have sunk huge blocks of granite and other obstructions in some of the passes leading to the city, with a view to hinder the approach of the British ships; and these proceedings were eagerly laid hold of by the commander of the squadron remaining near Canton, to make renewed attacks upon the forts, villages and junks, several of which had been destroyed, with a murderous destruction of life; and the ships had gone up the river, with the presumed intention of destroying the city—unless they should be bribed to spare it with another half dozen millions.

One Letter, dated Sept. 15, says:—

I have just heard of Captain Nias, (the commanding officer) having issued a proclamation in Chinese, and commenced hostilities by attacking the villages on the banks of the river near where the obstructions were sunk, and by blowing up and utterly destroying Wang Tung and the fortifications Kow Loon. There is a rumor of his intention to surround Canton, and I should not be much surprised to hear of the city being burnt before I get away from here. Thus it appears, as conjectured and stated to you yesterday, that the least provocation is now made the excuse of great violence, and the result is as doubtful and the anticipation of it as much clouded by fear of suffering to the innocent people, as at any former period. This news is just as heard in a letter from Canton, where the smoke of the burning villages was seen, the cannons heard, and the people of Canton were fleeing in all directions, whilst the reports were that many people had been killed at the villages.

The process of building up a settlement at Hong Kong was going on, with considerable vigor, and it is said that the native population was increasing.

Sir Henry Pottinger, and Admiral Parker, sailed for the north on the 22nd of August, with the major part of the forces, both naval and military; and reports had come, through the Chinese, that Amoy had been attacked and taken, after a feeble resistance. We may presume that it was held to ransom, buccanier fashion as was done with Canton. It was reported also that Chusan had been retaken, but we suspect the invaders would have little inclination to meddle with that unhealthy island, after the dire experience they had of its pestilential influences.

We incline to the opinion that the course of the British will be to attack the maritime cities in succession, extorting from each as much coin as possible, either by pillage or ransom; and making no attempt upon Pekin until the arrival of large reinforcements and the favorable season. As to reaching the Imperial city with their heavy ships, we believe it to be out of the question; and they have not steamers enough, in the present expedition

to carry so large a body of troops as would be necessary. The probability is that Nankin would be the limit of their operations at this time. With the plunder of that rich city they can strengthen themselves for a dash at the mighty and far distant capital of the empire.

In confirmation of the views here presented, we find it stated in the Canton Register of Sept. 14, that an order had been despatched to the Cape of Good Hope, for the return of all vessels belonging to the expedition that might touch there, including even the Conway, homeward bound, with the ransom of Canton on board.

We have heard it was the intention of Captain Nias to garrison the forts on the island of Wang Tung, and to effect this purpose he applied to Brigadier Burrell for troops; but he could not spare any. It is rumored that Captain Nias will, consequently, destroy the fortifications, such are the strict orders of Admiral Sir W. Parker, either to garrison or destroy the forts in Wang Tung, should any proceedings on the part of the provincial government render it necessary.

In consequence of the renewed demonstrations upon Canton, most of the English residents there had again withdrawn. Another blockade, at least, was confidently expected.

CANTON, Sept. 10.

Great doubt and uncertainty involve the future trade and intercourse of foreigners with China, and there is such a want of confidence in the stability of the existing trade that many of the importing British houses have pressed many supplies upon the market, and effected the disposal of them in exchange for teas, with apparently little regard to the prices realized.

## EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

Arrival here of three Canadian Indians. —On Saturday week three Indians, of the Micmac tribe, arrived at Liverpool in the Stirlingshire, Captain Bennien, from Restigouche. They are on their way to the Colonial Office, London, bearing with them letters from Captain O'Halloran, of the 69th regiment, who has lately we understand, been elected great white chief of the Micmacs, are well dressed respectable looking men, of strong Indian features. Their names are Soseph Mulij Cubesh, Peter Basket, and Francis Lahohe. The first named is chief of the tribe, and the other two have been deputed to accompany him. The chief writes and understands English: pretty well and the other two, although they understand the language find it rather difficult to speak. Captain Bennien, soon after his arrival, introduced them to Mr Dowling superintendent of police, who has them in charge while they remain in town. Mr Dowling on Wednesday, introduced them to the Mayor and Mr Rushton. We have not been able to learn the special object of these men in coming to this country, but we understand that one part of it is to solicit the aid of the government in completing the erection of a Catholic Chapel, which the tribe have commenced but which for want of funds they have been unable to complete. Capt. Bennien brought them to England without charge, provided they assisted on deck during the passage. We understand that their conduct whilst on board of the Stirlingshire, has been very satisfactory to the Captain, and his Indian friends speak of him in the highest terms.—They say he has acted towards them like a father, and they are very desirous of stating the same both here and in their own country. They have been obliged to change their meccasins since their arrival for boots, as the former was not suited for our damp weather, and they much regret the absence of the sun. They express themselves in grateful terms for the kindness shown them since their arrival here.—Their dress is somewhat peculiar. Their coats and pantaloons are trimmed with ribbons, which add to the singularity of their appearances.—Their stay is but short in town, and on their arrival in London they will present their letters of introduction, from Captain O'Halloran, to Lord Stanley and Col. Percival.—Liverpool Journal.

The Revenue.—It is expected that in the Customs there will be an increase on the year of or about £10,000; whilst the increase on the January quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, will be about £400,000. We are sorry, however, to add, that we cannot infer from this increase in the customs any improvement in our foreign commerce generally, for we hear that this increase will be nearly covered by the increasing duties paid on the single article of sugar, and that on the sum of all other articles there will be shown a decrease. Of the excise, and stamps and taxes we can speak with no certainty.

Lieutenant Colonel George McDonald

has been appointed Governor of Sierra Leone.

Mr Lawrence Peel, it is said, has been appointed Chief Justice of Bengal. He is a brother of Sir Robert Peel.

It is rumored that ministers intend, on the meeting of Parliament, to bring forward a measure for raising the postage from one penny to three pence.

James Roche, Esq. is the first Roman Catholic magistrate appointed for the city of Cork within the last one hundred and fifty years.

Puseyism.—The Puseyite Rector of Leadenham, in the diocese of Lincoln, has introduced into his church a moveable cross, an altar with candlesticks and burning tapers. He administered the Eucharist early in the morning, by taperlight, and adorned the back of his surplice with a cross, and also the prayer books. On the roof of the building the Litany was painted in Latin. The Bishop has ordered all those things to be removed.

Baptism of the Prince of Wales.—The baptism of the Prince of Wales is expected to take place at the end of next month; and according to the present arrangement, the place will be St. George's Chapel, Windsor. This solemn rite will be celebrated under circumstances of unusual interest, and what we cannot but consider as the most auspicious. The sponsors invited to answer at the font for the future monarch of this great empire are, the King of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, Ferdinand Duke of Saxe-Coburg, uncle to Prince Albert, the Princess Sophia, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. It is understood to be the intention of the King of Prussia to visit this country, in order that he may, in person, assist at the baptism.—(Standard, Dec. 14.) The Court Circular says, that the 26th is the day fixed for the baptism. Preparations for the ceremony and the attendant festivities have already commenced in the castle. 'Is it intended,' asks The Morning Chronicle, 'as a mark of spite by the faction, that the Duke of Sussex is omitted from the list of spouses at the approaching christening of the Prince of Wales?'

Great Britain and the Court of Rome.—A rumor is afloat to the effect, that the present Government are about to send an ambassador to Rome, to treat with his Holiness about the management of the Popish Church in Ireland.—Dublin Warder.

King Consort.—The Queen having expressed some natural uneasiness that her son, the Prince of Wales, should have, during her lifetime, precedence of his royal father, it has been resolved that Prince Albert shall be immediately created King Consort, by the style and high rank of his Majesty King Albert. English history affords no precedent for such a step as this; but in other Kingdoms in Europe, the elevation, under similar circumstances, is not uncommon; and, at this moment, in Portugal, the brother of Prince Albert who is married to the Queen, enjoys the title of King Consort. The resolve on the part of the Administration cannot but be equally grateful to the Sovereign and her loyal people.

We have the Van Diemen's Land Chronicle (a new Hobart Town Journal) to the 30th July. Coal of the finest quality, according to Count Strelski, has been found in Jerusalem, in Van Diemen's Land, within eight miles of water carriage, and the plain between the coal and the water being a natural level, inviting a railroad.

The Rev. Archdeacon Hutchins dined with Sir John Franklin, the governor, in good health on the 3d of June, and died suddenly on the 4th.

The loftiest mountain in Van Diemen's Land is Ben Lomond, which is 5,002 feet above the level of the sea. The source of the Nevi is 4,033 feet, the Great Lake is 3,922 feet, above the level. The highest inhabited station is Government Hut, at the Traveler's River, 3,949 feet high; and the loftiest seated town is Marlborough, which is elevated 2,338 feet above the level of the sea. A most valuable paper on these and other altitudes, with a view to a general system of irrigation, has been presented to the Lieutenant Governor by Count Strelski, founded on his own observations in the course of a zoological survey on two of Gay Lussac's mount barometers and Dr. Wollaston's boiling point of water apparatus.

The establishment at Flinder's Island will be immediately reformed. Mr. Mitchell has taken Captain Moriarty there to carry out his own plan, by order of the Lieutenant Governor. Dr. Fisher, R. N., is superintendent, with 800*l.* a year, and rations for himself and

servants. The medical officer and chaplain retire, and their duties fall on the superintendent. There are to be four convict boatmen, and one white free man, a coxswain, at 100*l.* a year. There are fifty seven natives now on the island, including women and children, and they have merely vegetated under the present system.

Van Diemen's Land will shortly have its bishop; its college is to be commenced immediately. The Horticultural Society at Launceston flourishes.

The Season.—The floods, although they have fallen, still impede the processes of agriculture. The breadth of land still under water is amazing, and the loss sustained incalculable. In Essex two inquests have been held on the bodies of young men found after the subsidence of the water.

The French papers assert that there has been held in London a conference on the affairs of Greece, and that for the future Thessaly is to form part of the Ottoman empire. A change of ministry in Russia, and the alleged suffering of the Pope from a paralytic attack, are mentioned in these papers.

At a meeting of the Statistical Society, on Monday, some calculations from the late census made a strong impression. Among other results, it was shown that the population of Great Britain and Ireland, which had increased, between 1821 and 1831, about 17 per cent., had diminished in the next decennial period one quarter percent., which diminution was chiefly attributed to the comparatively few marriages which had taken place in England since the passing of the new poor law Act in 1834.

The Exchequer Bill Fraud.—We have understood, that the final and revised statement of E. B. Smith to the Treasury is to the following effect:

That he was introduced, so long back as 1829, to Rapallo, Solari and one or two of their associates. That, soon after, becoming entangled in accommodation bills, he was tempted to 'borrow' an Exchequer bill of £1,000, in order to raise money to meet his acceptance.

That a speculation was entered into by Rapallo and his friends, which, successful, was to have extricated all parties from their difficulties. But it proved most unfortunate, and plunged them into increased perplexity and trouble.

That, apparently it lay in his power at any time, to secrete and misapply almost any number of bills, wanting only the signatures; and, by a simple forgery, to turn them into good and valid Exchequer bills.

That no person of rank or public character, whatever, way in any way be mixed up in the transaction; the parties being, himself, Solari, Rapallo, and another individual, whose office was in Basinghall street; at which place they met and concerted their plans.

He believes the total amount fabricated to be about £340,000; but it is doubtful whether a sum of £40,000 is, or is not, included in this total.

He still maintains, that this amount has been wasted, from time to time, in gambling transactions on the Stock Exchange.

He remains, we believe, in his apartments in Newgate, although the convict sentenced at the same time have been long since removed. This, however, is easily to be accounted for; as he may be required for examination before the Exchequer bills Commission.

It is a curious question—how many millions of Exchequer bills in all have been fabricated and put into circulation? We say, how many millions? For it is that the existing amount of £340,000 or more exhibits the whole extent of the fabrication than the £16,292,000 of Bank of England notes, which were in circulation between November 13 and December 11 last, represented the whole amount of bank notes made and circulated during the last ten years. It is clear, that a perpetual system of issuing, redeeming, cancelling, and replacing must have been in operation for the last dozen or twenty years; and it is a moderate supposition, to conclude the total amount to have been from five to ten millions!

Incursion into Abyssinia.—Mr Clough a missionary, has lately made an excursion into the provinces of South Abyssinia never visited before by Europeans. On the plea of elephant hunting, he penetrated, with others, into the country. The inhabitants are principally Christians of the order of St Mark, in whose ceremonies many of the Jewish rites are blended.

Culture of Silk in India.—The silk culture, commenced in the Decenn. is progressing well. Last July, 8,548 mulberry trees and 13,560 feet of hedges were planted there by 71 ryots, princ-